

Labor Market Review

Statistical data report for February 2011, Released April 2011

Economic Growth Region 3

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in February. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia recorded rate decreases, seven states registered rate increases, and 16 states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia posted unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, seven states reported increases, and two states had no change. The national jobless rate was 8.9 percent in February, little changed from January but 0.8 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

In February nonfarm payroll employment increased in 35 states, decreased in 14 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in one state. The largest over-the-month increase in employment occurred in California (+96,500), followed by Pennsylvania (+23,700), Florida and Texas (+22,700 each), and Illinois (+16,600). South Carolina experienced the largest over-the-month percentage increase in employment (+0.9 percent), followed by California and Delaware (+0.7 percent each) and Oregon and Rhode Island (+0.6 percent each). The largest over-the-month decrease in employment occurred in Kansas (-12,800), followed by Missouri (-10,100), Washington (-8,500), Indiana (-7,900), and Oklahoma (-5,200). Kansas experienced the largest over-the-month percentage decrease in employment (-1.0 percent), followed by Montana (-0.6 percent), Maine and New Mexico (-0.5 percent each), and Missouri and Wyoming (-0.4 percent each).

Regional and State Unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)

Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted), February 2011

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Feb. 2011 Rate	Jan. 2011 Rate	Feb. 2010 Rate
U. S.	152,635,000	138,093,000	14,542,000	9.5%	9.8%	10.4%
Indiana	3,083,282	2,794,942	288,340	9.4%	9.5%	11.6%
EGR3	355,353	320,875	34,478	9.7%	10.5%	11.6%
Fort Wayne MSA	201,993	183,126	18,867	9.3%	10.2%	11.9%
Adams Co.	14,605	13,327	1,278	8.8%	9.2%	13.9%
Allen Co.	171,591	155,523	16,068	9.4%	10.3%	11.9%
Dekalb Co.	19,353	17,351	2,002	10.3%	10.7%	14.0%
Grant Co.	33,299	29,969	3,330	10.0%	10.2%	12.6%
Huntington Co.	18,822	16,966	1,856	9.9%	11.5%	13.6%
Lagrange Co.	14,771	13,253	1,518	10.3%	11.0%	16.4%
Noble Co.	21,000	18,555	2,445	11.6%	12.3%	16.7%
Steuben Co.	15,577	13,866	1,711	11.0%	11.1%	15.2%
Wabash Co.	15,933	14,462	1,471	9.2%	9.8%	13.0%
Wells Co.	13,623	12,386	1,237	9.1%	9.5%	10.6%
Whitley Co.	16,779	15,217	1,562	9.3%	10.4%	13.1%

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 3

includes Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Grant, Huntington, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, and Whitley Counties.



Indiana and Surrounding States Unemployment, Seasonally Adjusted, February 2011

State	Rate
Illinois	8.9%
Indiana	8.8%
Kentucky	10.4%
Michigan	10.4%
Ohio	9.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rate Ranking (High to Low)

Rank Feb. 2011	County	Rate Feb. 2011
16	Noble	11.6
26	Steuben	11.0
35	Dekalb	10.3
37	Lagrange	10.3
44	Grant	10.0
49	Huntington	9.9
55	Allen	9.4
60	Whitley	9.3
62	Wabash	9.2
63	Wells	9.1
66	Adams	8.8

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

State Release Date 3/25/2011

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

www.hoosierdata.in.gov

Hoosiers by the Numbers

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to February 2011 from:

CPI Item	Feb-10	Jan-11	Feb-10	Jan-11
	<i>Midwest Region*</i>		<i>U.S. City</i>	
<i>All Items</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
Food & Beverages	2.1%	0.2%	2.2%	0.4%
Housing	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Apparel	-1.4%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.5%
Transportation	7.4%	0.8%	7.1%	1.1%
Medical Care	3.1%	0.9%	2.9%	0.8%
Recreation	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.5%
Education & Communication	1.6%	-0.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	1.8%	0.1%	2.0%	0.2%

Note: CPI-U- Consumer Price Index-Urban

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Expenditure categories are not available on a regional basis. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Claims for Region 3

Week End >>	2/5/2011	2/15/2011	2/19/2011	2/26/2011
<u>Initial Claims</u>				
Region 3	765	773	598	534
Indiana	5,645	6,555	4,798	4,595
<u>Continued Claims</u>				
Region 3	9,950	10,204	9,715	9,564
Indiana	83,514	84,416	82,627	79,465
<u>Total Claims</u>				
Region 3	10,715	10,977	10,313	10,098
Indiana	83,514	84,416	82,627	79,465

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

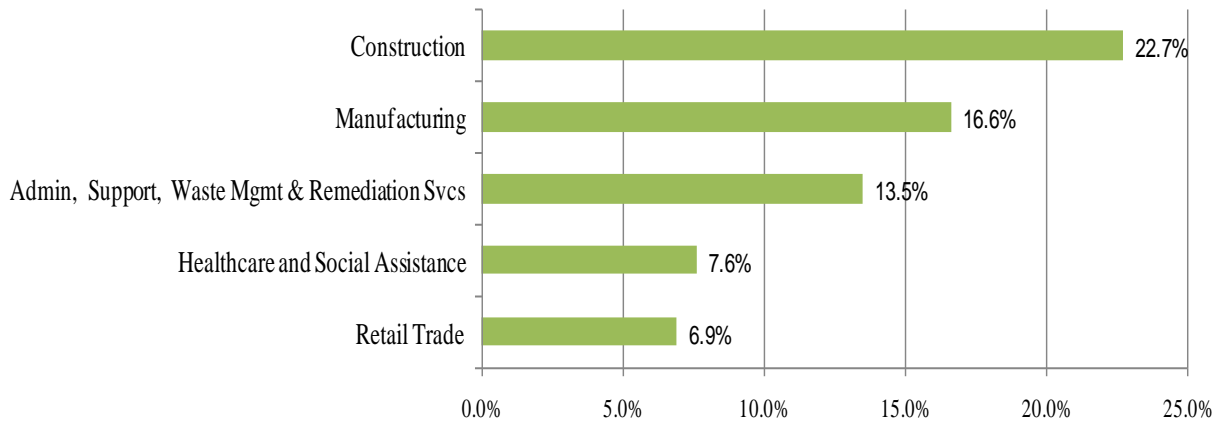
WARN Notices for Region 3, February 2011

Company	City	County	Affected Workers	Notice Date
There are no WARN notices for Region 3				

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers, WARN Notices, Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, February 2011.

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Industries in EGR 3, Feb 2011

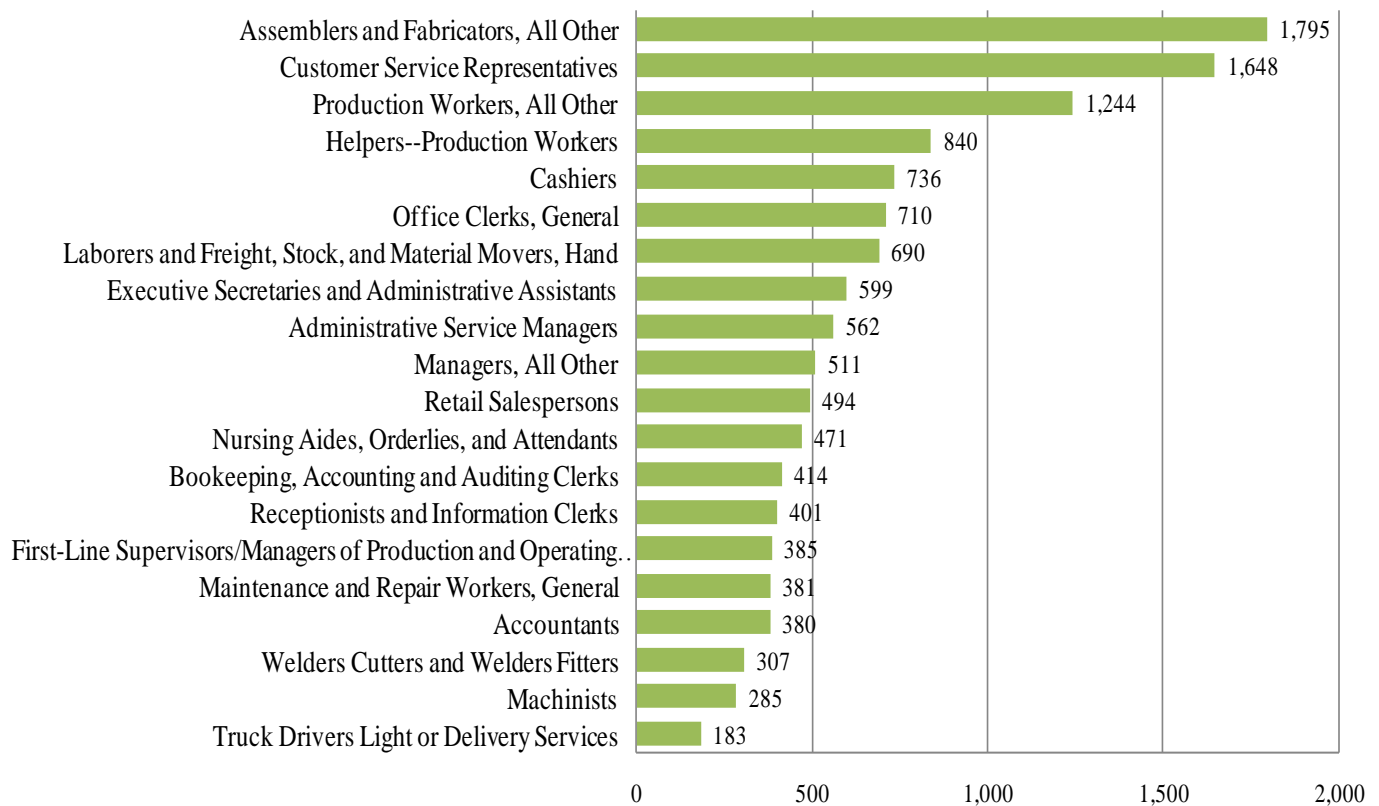
Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

Applicant Pool: Top Twenty Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on their Resumes in the Past Twelve Months

Region 3 Applicant Pool



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect Database, 3/25/2011

Fort Wayne MSA

The Fort Wayne MSA
includes: Allen, Huntington,
and Wells Counties.

Wage and Salaried Employment, February 2011

				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10	1/11-2/11	1/11-2/11	2/10-2/11	2/10-2/11
Total Nonfarm	198,800	198,400	195,200	400	0.2%	3,600	1.8%
Total Private	176,700	176,700	172,600	0	0.0%	4,100	2.4%
Goods Producing	40,800	41,000	37,900	-200	-0.5%	2,900	7.7%
Service Providing	158,000	157,400	157,300	600	0.4%	700	0.5%
Private Service Providing	135,900	135,700	134,700	200	0.2%	1,200	0.9%
Mining, Logging and Construction	8,400	8,600	7,500	-200	-2.3%	900	12.0%
Manufacturing	32,400	32,400	30,400	0	0.0%	2,000	6.6%
Durable Goods	24,000	23,900	22,400	100	0.4%	1,600	7.1%
Computer	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	0.0%	100	2.1%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	5,500	5,200	4,600	300	5.8%	900	19.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	40,600	40,900	40,600	-300	-0.7%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	10,800	10,800	11,000	0	0.0%	-200	-1.8%
Retail Trade	20,700	21,000	20,800	-300	-1.4%	-100	-0.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	9,100	9,100	8,800	0	0.0%	300	3.4%
Information	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	11,300	11,300	11,400	0	0.0%	-100	-0.9%
Professional and Business Services	20,000	20,000	19,200	0	0.0%	800	4.2%
Education and Health Services	36,100	35,600	35,700	500	1.4%	400	1.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	17,400	17,400	17,200	0	0.0%	200	1.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	14,800	14,900	14,700	-100	-0.7%	100	0.7%
Other Services	7,400	7,400	7,500	0	0.0%	-100	-1.3%
Government	22,100	21,700	22,600	400	1.8%	-500	-2.2%
Federal Government	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	0.0%	-100	-4.8%
State Government	4,000	3,700	3,700	300	8.1%	300	8.1%
State Government Educational Services	3,000	2,800	2,600	200	7.1%	400	15.4%
State Government Excluding Education	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Local Government	16,100	16,000	16,800	100	0.6%	-700	-4.2%
Local Government Educational Services	9,500	9,500	10,200	0	0.0%	-700	-6.9%
Local Government excluding Education	6,500	6,500	7,000	0	0.0%	-500	-7.1%
Total State and Local Government	20,100	19,700	20,500	400	2.0%	-400	-2.0%

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Women at Work

Excerpted from: www.bls.gov/spotlight/2011/women

Until things slowly changed during the last century, women's participation in the labor force was limited by traditional cultural, educational, and legal practices. Women's work outside of home and marriage was restricted to a handful of occupations such as domestic service, factory work, farm work, and teaching. Over the past several decades, the women's labor force in the United States and throughout the world has experienced many changes. Women's labor force participation rates are significantly higher today than they were in the 1970s. Throughout that period, women have increasingly attained higher levels of education and experienced an increase in their earnings as a proportion of men's earnings. In addition to highlighting the past, present, and future of women in the workforce, this Spotlight presents BLS data on the types of activities that women spend their time doing during an average week, how they choose to spend their hard-earned money, and the nature of fatal injuries in the workplace.

How Women Spend Their Time

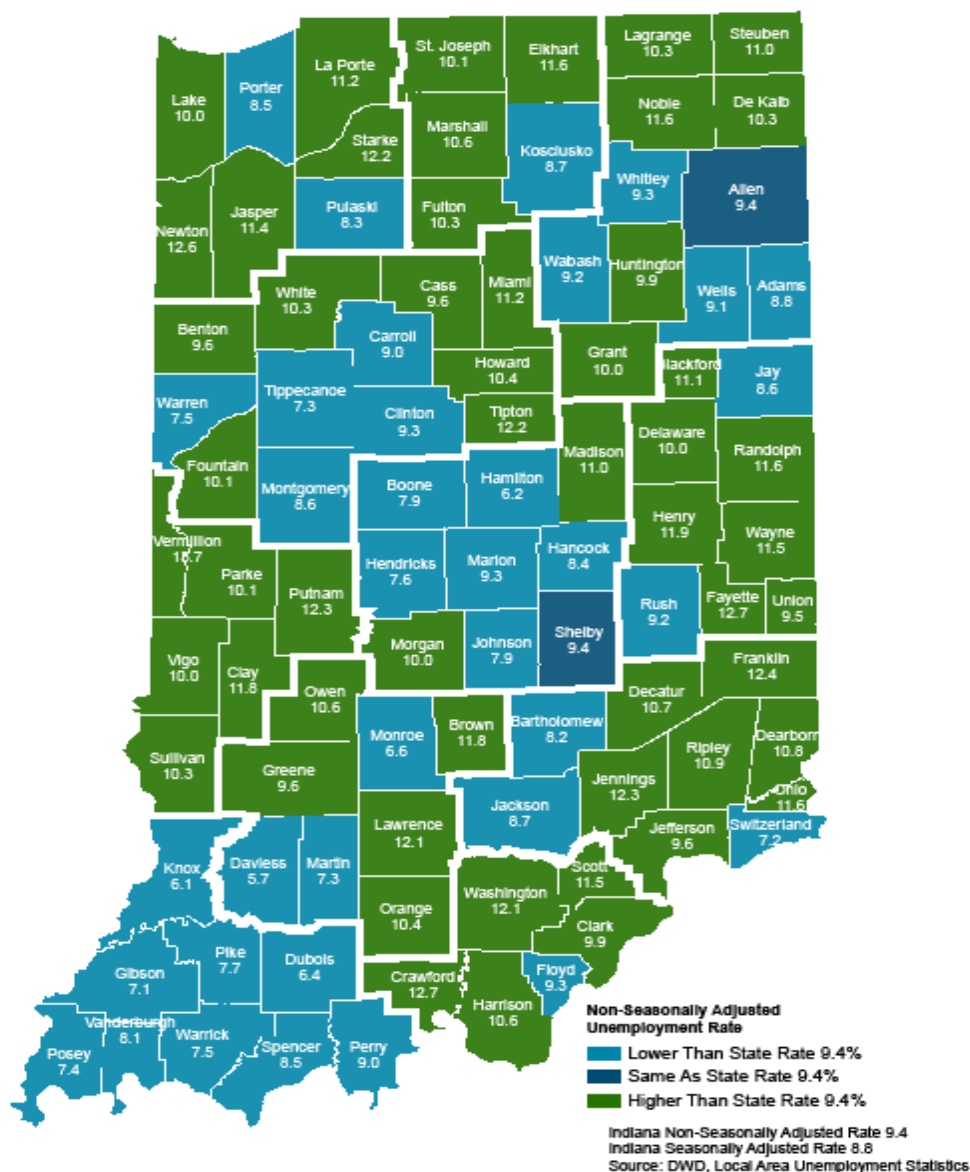
On average, including women who were employed and those who were not employed, young women (between the ages of 15 to 19) spent less time doing household activities than did women in other age groups. Women aged 65 and over spent more time participating in leisure activities than did women in the younger age groups. On average, among women aged 25 and over, those with a bachelor's degree or more education spent more time working than they did doing household activities, while women with less than a high school education spent more time doing household activities than they did working.

Average Annual Expenditures by Single Women

In 2008–09, single women spent, on average, 25.4 percent of their annual expenditures on shelter. Those women earning an annual pretax income of less than \$5,000—which represented the lowest income group—spent, on average, a higher proportional amount (49.3 percent of total spending) on food, shelter, and apparel and services than women in all other income groups. Women in the highest income group—those earning an annual pretax income greater than or equal to \$40,000—spent, on average, a higher amount per person on transportation, entertainment, and apparel and services than women in the lowest three income groups combined.

Information taken from <http://www.bls.gov/home>

County Unemployment Rate February 2011



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